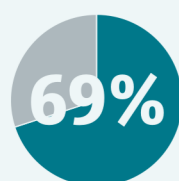
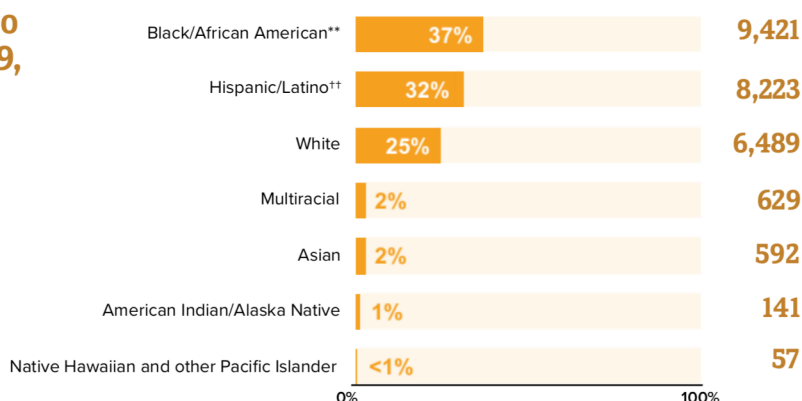


HIV and Gay and Bisexual Men



Of the **36,801 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2019, 69% (25,552) were among gay and bisexual men.†‡

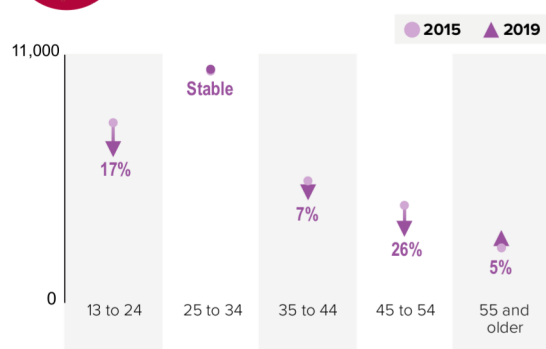
Among gay and bisexual men who received an HIV diagnosis in 2019, racial and ethnic disparities continue to exist.



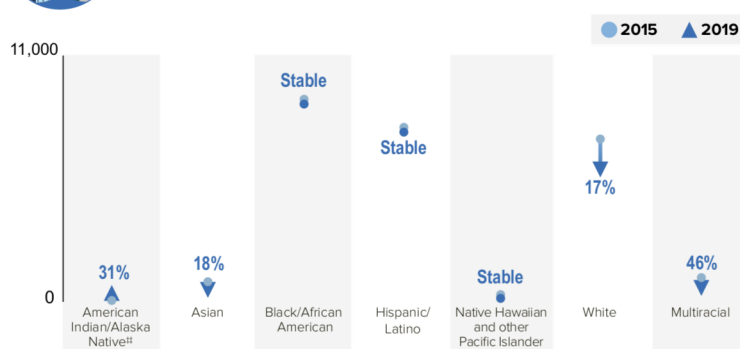
From 2015 to 2019, HIV diagnoses decreased 9% among gay and bisexual men overall.



Trends by Age



Trends by Race and Ethnicity



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

† This fact sheet uses the term *gay and bisexual men* to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who reported male-to-male sexual contact aged 13 and older.

‡ Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).

** *Black* refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. *African American* is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America.

†† Hispanic/Latino people can be of any race.

‡‡ Changes in subpopulations with fewer HIV diagnoses can lead to a large percentage increase or decrease.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

Gay and bisexual men who don't know they have HIV can't get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



In 2019, an estimated **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE** had HIV.^{***} Of those, **754,700** were gay and bisexual men.

For every 100 people with HIV

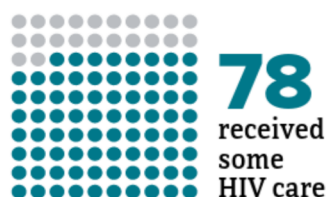


For every 100 gay and bisexual men with HIV



It is important for gay and bisexual men to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV if they have the virus. Taking HIV medicine every day can make the viral load undetectable. People who get and keep an undetectable viral load (or remain virally suppressed) can stay healthy for many years and have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to their sex partners.

Compared to all people with diagnosed HIV, gay and bisexual men have higher viral suppression rates. For every **100 gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV in 2019**:^{†††}



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with diagnosed HIV, **76** received some care, **58** were retained in care, and **66** were virally suppressed.

There are several challenges that place some gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV.

Lack of Awareness of HIV Status



People who don't know they have HIV can't get the care they need and may pass HIV to others without knowing it.

Increased Risk for Other STDs



Having another sexually transmitted disease (STD) can greatly increase the chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

Sexual Behaviors



Some factors put gay and bisexual men at higher risk for HIV, including having anal sex with someone who has HIV without using protection (like condoms or medicines to prevent or treat HIV).

Stigma, Homophobia, and Discrimination



Stigma, homophobia, and discrimination may affect whether gay and bisexual men seek or receive high-quality health services.

How is CDC making a difference for gay and bisexual men?



Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends.



Supporting community organizations that increase access to HIV testing and care.



Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.



Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through the *Let's Stop HIV Together* campaign.



Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.



Strengthening successful HIV prevention programs and supporting new efforts funded through the *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.* initiative.

^{***} In 50 states and the District of Columbia.

^{†††} Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *only*. Among men with HIV attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, 92% knew they had HIV.

^{††} In 44 states and the District of Columbia.

For more information about HIV surveillance data, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For data on HIV risk behaviors and barriers to HIV care, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm.